MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF RING EXTRAVAGANCE A SINGLE FIRM RECEIVES OVER \$230,000 FOR STATIONERY IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS—TRANS-CRIPT OF THE ACCOUNT.

An interesting transcript for the tax-pavers of this misgoverned city to examine is the bill for sta tionery, which is alleged to have been furnished by J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Co. during the years 1869 and 1870. to the amount of \$232,521 24. A TRIBUNE reporter was informed by Messrs. Seymour, Kennard & Hay that they are ready and willing to submit their books for examination to the Committee of Seventy, or any other responsible body, but that they will not make any statement to individuals who may take it upon themselves to make inquiries as to their accounts with the City Government for stationery and blank books. They strenuously deny that they have in any way been directly or indi-rectly concerned in plundering the City Treasury.

When they began to furnish stationery to the City and County Governments they did business at Pine and Nas-When the firm dissolved, Mr. Seymour remained at that place, and Kennard & Hay removed to No. 89 Liberty-st. Mr. Seymonr expressed his willingness to impart any information that he possessed, but said that Mr. Kennard had been in charge of the municipal work almost exclusively. All that Mr. Seymour seemed to remember of the transactions of the firm with the city was the embarrassing delay that attended the offection of the bills. Mr. Kennard obtained the work through political friends, one of whom was Orison Blunt. He rendered fair bills for stationery furnished, and no more. He waited a long time for his money, and finally received warrants for over \$200,003 signed by Mayor Hall, Controller Connolly, and Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. He never paid anything to obtain his money, and the way the Ring officials might have made money out of his claims was by holding back the money and then charging the interest to the city and county. If they did charge interest Mr. Kennard states that he never received it.

Appended is a list of the amounts received by T. O. Seymour and Kennard & Hay during the years 1869 and

1869.
Aug. 4. Stationery furnished County from Dec. 14 to Dec.
30, 1868.
Oct. 13. Stationery furnished County from May 30, 1868.
Oct. 15. Stationery furnished County from Oct. 15. Stationery furnished County from Oct. 15. Stationery furnished County from June 1 to July
31, 1868.
Oct. 25. Stationery furnished County from Oct. 5 to Nov. 25, 12684.
May 5. Stationery furnished County from Dec. 2, 1265, to
13,237 (10.665.95 Nov. 5. Stationers furnished County from Dec. 2, 1885, to May 15, 1869. Nov. 6. Blank books furnished County Courts and offices from Dec. 2 to Dec. 9, 1886. 13,237 00 1,103 50 7. Bal, due on hill stationery Feb. 1 to Feb. 29, 1888.
7. Stationery, etc., furnished County April 1 to April
22, 1908. 15,548 74 Pob. 7. Stationery, etc., farnished County from May 1 to May 26, 1838.
Peb. 16. Stationery, etc., farnished County from Nov. 14 to Nov. 24, 1968.
July 19. Stationery etc., farnished County from April 1 to May, 1899.
July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from May 11 to 7,840 38 6,516 65 May, 1869.

July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from May 11 to June 18, 1869.

July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from June 19 to July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from June 19 to July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from Jun. 2 to Feb. 9, 1869.

July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from Aug. 2 to Sept. 30, 1869.

July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from Oct. 1 to Oct. 28, 1869.

July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from Oct. 1 to July 19. Stationery, etc., furnished County from Oct. 2 to July 19. Stationery, 6,135 57 8,313 35 6,393 33 10,437 55 20,789 10 July 19 . Stationery, etc., furnished County from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1869. 19,287 45 ationery, etc., furnished County from Bec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1859....

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE FOUNDLING ASY-LUM-THE ISSUE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT TO FINISH THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

19,618 27

The Board of Apportionment met at 1 p. m. yesterday, in the Mayor's rooms, Mayor Hall in the chair. Deputy Controller Green, Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed were also present. An application from the Board of Health for \$50,000 to meet the expenses of the nt, stating that the appropriation for the present year had been exhausted in keeping the city free from epidemies, was referred to the Controller. An application from the Foundling Asylum for \$6,272,28 was sub-

Mr. Green-I suggest that the matter be laid over for the present, that we have time to devise means for rais ing the amount asked for.

Mr. Sweeny-I hope immediate action will be taken upon that application, and I move that the amount required be paid out of the Excise Fund.

Mayor Hall—The application is very urgent, and the

sisters in charge of the Asylum declare that they must suspend operations unless immediate relief be forth-

Mr. Sweeny-There are hundreds of infants in the Asylum, and their wants must be provided for.

Mr. Sweeny's motion was carried. Mr. Green pre

sented a report upon the application of the Fire Department for \$200,000, in which he stated that, as he is advised by the Corporation Attorney, under the law the Board cannot raise money on bonds for the Fire Department except for the purchase of premises.

Mr. Hitchman, President of the Fire Department, said that the money was absolutely necessary to put the Department in good working order.

Mr. Green—I think that the underwriters will advance

Fire Commissioner Hennessy—I do not think they will.

Mayor Hall—If any money is raised on bonds it can

only be used for the purchase of sites.

Mr. Hennesy—The word in the law is "premises."

Mr. Tweed—I think that we should not construe the
law too strictly. We want money to keep the Fire Department in working order. The law evidently means
whatever property is necessary for the efficient working

whatever property is necessary for the efficient working of the Department.

A resolution was then passed providing for the Issue of \$200,000 worth of Fire Department Improvement Honds. A resolution was also passed authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$150,000 to defray the expenses of the fire telegraphs for several years past.

Mayor Hall said that money was required to finish the New Court-House, and that he hoped it would become picted during Deputy Controller Green's administration. The Board adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

POWERS OF THE CONTROLLER. A MANDAMUS GRANTED AS TO THE ASSESSMENT

BONDS DEMANDED BY JUDGE HILTON. Upon the reassembling of the Supreme Court

yesterday morning, Mr. Vanderpoel said:

I have an affidavit here showing that so far as the requisition of the 15th of June was concerned with regard to the Sixth-ave., there was an important error of date. They produce the requisition as annexed to their affida-vir, only it is dated the 16th of July. Then I have an affidavit showing that each of these requisitions was re-ported to the Board and ratified by them.

Mr. Strahan-The order asked in this place is for a pe remptory mandamus to compel compliance with certain requisitions sent from the Department of Parks to the Department of Finance. These requisitions thus sent are made under the provisions of the statutes, and are of two characters; the one is called a requisition for Assessment Bonds, and the other for what is called Funded bonds. In both cases the statute of 1867, section 8, which applies to what are called Assessment Bonds, and the statute of 1871, section 4, which applies to what are called the Funded Bonds, expressly provide that the requisitions made must be by the Board, and by no other authority than the Department of Parks. These requisitions are of such a character that they cannot be complied with by the Department of Parks. Now, in so far as those demands are made for assessment bonds, I have only this to say: That under the stature passed prior to 1891 the assessments which are to be imposed are for only a portion of the work to be executed by the Commissioners of the Central Park and the Department of Parks. So far, therefore, as the excess of the assessment bonds are concerned, they must be provided for out of taxation. I am not here raising the question in so far as assessment bonds are concerned, but in this particular case the demands for assessment bonds apply to cases where there is only a part of the amount that is demanded to be provided for ut of assessment; the remainder is to be provided for, I maintain, by the Two Per Cent act, and also, expressly by the charter, which provides that before they can proceed with the execution of work of such a character there must be an appropriation. The loist section of the charter expressly provides that ho expenses shall be incurred by any department, board, or officers thereof, whether the object of the expenditures shall have been previously made covering such expenditures.

After some further desultery argument Judge Ingrahem said that the applicants had a right to the manda. of two characters; the one is called a requisition for As

After some further desultory argument Judge Ingraham said that the applicants had a right to the manda rous so far as the moneys to be raised by the assessment bonds were concerned. The Two Per Cent act had no application to them, and the Controller was not entitled to call for a specification of the purposes for which they intended to use the money required. That was placed estimate under the control of the Department of Parks. to call for a specification of the purposes for which they intended to use the money required. That was placed entirely under the control of the Department of Parks.

Mr. Strahan asked whether the fact that half the sum of these improvements were to be paid for out of taxation would have no effect on his Honor's decision.

Judge Ingraham replied that those gentlemen were public effects and it was to be presumed would not call for more bends than they were entitled to; if they did, they were of course responsible.

The Judge reserved his decision as to the funded stock, as that presented a different point which he wished to consider further.

is finished, except as regards the estimates of the cost of

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13 .- The Protestant Episcoval Convention met at the usual hour this morning. The President announced the following as the Committee on the part of the House of Deputies to consider the report on the uniformity of the ritual;

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Rev. Drs. Mead of Connecticut, Haight of New-York, Andrews of Virginia, Stringfellow of Alabama, Beers of Wisconsin, and Meaves. G. B. Jackson of Maine, Orlando Meads of Albany, William Weish of Pennsylvania, J. W. Andrews and O. J. B. Craighead of Tennessee.

A message was received from the House of Bishops an nouncing the appointment of the Bishops of Iows, Centrai New-York, and Nebraska, as members of the Joint Committee to nominate a Board of Missions, and the appointment of Bishop Whittingham of Maryland, Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania, Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of Ohio, Bishop Atkinson of North Carolina, and Bishop Coxe of Western New-York, as a Committee on the part of the House of Bisphops, to cousider the report on the uniformity of the ritual.

On the motion of the Rev. J. S. Spaulding of Pittaburgh, the Committee on the state of the Church was instructed to inquire whether it be deemed expedient to report a well digested plan by which the following ends may be

First: The training of Christian women for work in parishes and missions in the Church, in Church homes, and training houses adapted for the purpose.

Second: The said work to consist of visiting and conducting mothers' meeting and Bible classes for men and for women, teaching in churches, schools, nursing, and caring for the sick, and such other like services as women may be fitted for.

men may be fitted for.

Third: Such trained women to be sent forth as needed, to co-operate with and work under the direction of the parochial and missionary clergy as aforesaid: and also to show other women who desire to serve their Lord how to begin and what to do, and to help to organize them into effective services.

begin and what to uo, and to be bound by irrevocable effective service.

Fourth: Such women not to be bound by irrevocable vows, but to be received for certain periods, and to be vows, but to be received for certain periods, and to be vows, but to be received for the bound where they were trained, Fourth: Such women not to be bound of your yows, but to be received for certain periods, and to be able to return to the home where they were trained, when disabled, and to have the assurance of a comfortable support through life.

The Rev. Dr. Schenek presented the triennial report

of the Rev. Wm. O. Lamson, rector of the American Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Paris, concering the work under his charge. The reports reviews the general condition of the Church, the seven reverses it encountered during the siege of Paris, and concludes with the hope that the Church has won to strong a hold on the sympathies of thousands at home to be allowed to suffer in the day of temporary misfortune. The report was referred to a committee of three to act with a similar committee of the House of Bishops.

Mr. Nathan Matthews of Massachusetts was elected mr. Nation matthews or massachusetts was elected Treasurer of the House of Deputies. The report of the Committee on Canons, authorizing the admission of deputies from missionary jurisdictions, was taken up, and discussed unit 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned before taking a vote.

THE AMERICA YACHT CUP.

END OF THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MR. ASH-BURY AND THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB-PROGRAMME OF THE RACES.

The Special Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, intrusted with the America cup races, met sterday afternoon to consider Mr. Ashbury's answer to s letter of Oct. 12. 'The communication was as fol-

IOWE:

To the Special Committee of the New-York Naw-York, Oct. 12, 1871.

To the Special Committee of the New-York Yacht Caub.
GRINTLEMEN: I have to thank you for your courteous commundeation of this day, wherein you make it a condition that I shall sail the ceries of six or seven races as representing the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, and which I hereby assent to. It is understood the races will be under the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, and under the management of a Club Committee. I trust the days I now sangers will be convenient; if not, I shall have much pleasure in endeavering to meet your views:

our views:
Monday, Oct. 16-N. Y. Y. Club course.
Tuesday, Oct. 17-Twenty miles to windward, beyond Sandy Hook

nd back.

y, Oct. 18—Club course.

Oct. 19—Sandy Hook lightship course, as above.

Oct. 21—Club course.

Wedueslay, Oct. 19—Club course.
Thursiay, Oct. 21—Sandy Hook lightship course, as above.
Saturday, Oct. 21—Sandy Hook lightship course, as above.
Monday, Oct. 21—Sandy Hook lightship course, as above.
Tuesday, Oct. 22—Sandy Hook lightship course, as above.
Assuming any praces are required to be reasiled, and thereby the days are rearranged. I trust that the desirable off days will not be over-inocked, in order to rest the crew of the Liveous. To insure the races taking place and to end a controversy, I consent to sall as representing the doys all save the control of the

would be theer currs the deed of trust under which you hold the cup.

Allow me to congratulate you upon the favorable terms which you have accured for the cloud; and believe me, yours truly.

After discussion, the tollowing answer was returned the change on Theaday being made on account of the Jerome Park races:

Jerome Park races:

No. 26 Rhoad-st., Oct. 12, 1871.

Jas. Ashruhy. esq., Com. Royal Harwith Yacht Club,

Drain Sin: Your communication of his date is at land, by which we
are gratified to learn that our negotiations in series races as successful conclusion, and that you assess of the continuous o

nd return.
Thursday, Oct. 19—N. Y. Y. C. course.
Saturday, Oct. 21—Lightship course.
Monday, Oct. 23—N. Y. Y. C. course.

Monday, Oct. 23—N. 1. 1. C. course.
Thousay, Oct. 24—Lightship course.
We propose to stori on Monday merning at 10 a. m. from the stake
boat of Quarantine. We remain, acc., yours truly.

Moss H. Grinker, Chairman,
Shippeard Gardy,
Roby, S. Hony,
Roby, S. Hony,
Phillip Kentylen,
Casa, A. Misroy, Secretary of Committee.
The Secretary of the New-York Yacht. Club has issued
the following eard:

The Secretary of the New-York Yacht Chub has issued the following card:

New-York Yacht Club. Sechetary's Office, Oct. 13, 1871.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: Willyon please state through the columns of your newspaper that the New-York Yacht Club is particularly annious that, on the days of the races with the Livonia, the masters of all sailing vessels and cteamboats will, as far as possible, keep out of the way of the competing rachts, by not attempting to pass to windward, nor giving them the wake from their wheels—so that in these races the spirit of fair play so emitted the control of the American people will be universally shown.

Chas. A. Minton, Secretary of Committee.

PERSONAL.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia recently visited Wilhelmhöhe and the town of Cassel, for the first time since Hesse became a Prussian Province. Mr. Holman Hunt has very nearly finished he important picture on which he has been engaged for a considerable time, in Jerusalem.

The Alleghanians, vocalists and Swiss bellringers, are to sail for Europe to-day. They have already nade engagements for more than one hundred concerts

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Burrowes of San Francisco, has given his valuable library to the Theological Department of the University of California. It will form an excellent nucleus for the collection of theological works to be formed by that institution.

Capt. John Moss, who discovered the famous Moss ledge of Arizona, which yielded vast wealth, has resigned the post of Indian agent, and resuming his adven-turous pursuits, recently left San Francisco with a large working force to develope two mines in San Bernardine

Two sons of Darwin, the renowned author of "The Origin of Species," who have been "doing California and the Yosemite, lately, are delighted with the great State and its marvels of scenery. After spend-ing a few weeks in the Atlantic States, they will return to England.

The Rev. William Bell White Howe has just een elected Assistant Bishop of South Carolina. Many years ago, when he was a junior at the University of vermont, a buriesque programme of the Junior E chibi-tion was circulated, in which the classic nomenciature of the triennial catalogues was adhered to in a way that set the town in a roar. In that programme the future Bishop appeared as Gulielmus Tintinnabulus Candidus

Dean Howson of Chester Cathedral, now on a visit to this country to attend the Baltimore Episcopal Convention and for the benefit of his health, observed Convention and for the bases of an academ, observed, in an address delivered on the 18th ult., that very great interest is taken by Americans in Chestar Cathedrai, which contains a monument to a Governor of New-York, a memoria; of the battles fought between the English and the Americans, and a monument to a Bishop, the creetion of which was set on foot in America. Mrs. Lydia Shanklin, said to be the oldest

person in North Carolina, died the other day in her 113th year. She was present at the dedication of the Presby-terian Church to which she belonged, and lived to see the celebration of its hundredth anniversary. She' had never been out of the county in which she was born, and had not the least desire to fravel. Up to a few days be-fore her decease she preserved most of her physical and nental vigor. The Hon. Charles Sumper, in introducing

The Judge reserved his decision as to the funded stock, as that presented a different point which he wished to consider further.

THE JOINT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. It was supposed that on the adjournment of the Rochester Convention, the Aldermen and Supervisors would returned the supervisors rooms, where the investigating Committee are at work, but it is said that scarcely one of them has made his appearance there aims the reports of the Committee were made public, while Mesars. Booth, Warren, Donaldson, Pearsail, and others of the Citizens portion are to be found there every day. It is understood that the report on the Court-House

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEAGUE. OPENING OF THE FIFTH CONGRESS AT LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND-CONFLICTING OPINIONS RE-SPECTING THE INTERNATIONALE-THE DOC-TRINE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS ADVOCATED. IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LAUSANNE, Sept. 25 .- The fifth annual Congress of the international League of Peace and Liberty opened this afternoon at this place, Before giving an account of the cittings of the Congress, I may as well remind your readers very briefly of the previous history of the League. It was founded in 1867, and its first Congress was, I believe, held in Geneva. At the second Congress, held in the same town, Garibaldi attended and made a speech in which he declared that it was necessary to have a general European war, in order to lestroy the rule of kings and pricets and gener ally to set matters on a proper feeting. All the meetings of the League have been held in Switzerland, on that there is no Government on the for the simple reas continent, except that of the Swiss Republic, which would tolerate the proclamation of the ultra-Republican opinions which the League openly professes. In contra distinction to the "Poace Society" in England, and the Lique de la Pais, presided over by M. Passy in Paris, the International League does not profess indifference to politics, but prides itself on its Republican principles, as its members regard the establishment of the republican form of government in Europe as essential to the maintenance of peace between the nations. The following extract from the letter of invitation sent to the Priends of Peace and Liberty," sets forth the aims of the Leag.e: "In the extraordinary situation of Europe, it is hardly necessary to call your attention to the importance of this Congress. More than a year ago eventa proved that the peoples of Europe could only resist des potism by uniting their efforts, and that they could only avoid the horrors of war by adopting institutions which would make them their own masters. It is therefore with confidence that we convoke fyou to this meeting which is to continue the work begun five years ago and roughly interrupted by the guilty enterprises in which two great nations have been made the tools of dynastic ambition. The object of our League, as we stated in 1869, is to form a Republican Confederation of the peoples of Europe. Our means of action are the Press, speeches, and public meetings. To transform standing armies into national militia; to separate Church from State; to obtain the rights of women, neglected by nearly all legislation; to resolve social problems by the development of the principle of private property, based on individual or cooperative labor; to special education and instruction; to strengthen free-dom of association, and to found equality of all citizens, on the bases of right and justice such are the questions which the League has hitherto d, and to which it will continue to devote its efforts." The following is the programme of the presen Congress: 1. Report of the Central Committee on the situation of the League, and the means of extending its action. 2. The social question; means of doing away with social enmity between citizens; education; free-trade. 3. Report on the Eastern Question, and on that of Poland. 4. Political and international law, decentralization, federation, annexation, and conquest-question of Alsace and Lorraine. This is a pretty extensive programme, and I suspect we shall have some lively discus-

On arriving at Lausanne yesterday, I made my way at once to the Cusino, in the Lecture-hall of which the Congress is held. This room is of very modest dimensions being capable, at the very utmost, of containing 500 people, which number would certainly crowd it greatly. The ball was, however, very far from being crowded yesterday, as it was not more than three-parts full, and I do not think there can have been more than 300 people present. The room was gally decorated the flags of all European nations. I say all European nations because, strangely enough, the Stars and Stripes were only conspicuous by their absence. As the League prides itself on its republican principles, one would have imagined that a place of honor would have been given to the banner of the only great Republic in the world. Before the President's chair was a sort of desk for the speakers, and in front of was the motto, encircled in laurel garlands; " Paix et Liberté." From the windows there was a splendid of Lake Leman and the Alps, of which not a few of the audience profited, when there was a tire speaker. The Congress had just commenced as entered the lecture-hall, and the President was engaged in reading letters of excuse from various members of the League who were unable to attend the Congress in person. As letter after letter from the most eminent Re publicans in Europe was read, it became more and more evident that, for some reason or other, the Congress of 1871 was not likely to be well attended, and that, if the speeches were to be of interest, they would not be likely to derive extra weight from the eminence of the speakers. I should leave little room for anything else if I were to transcribe duly the chief of the letters of excuse in full, and I therefore content myself with a brief mention of those from the best known writers. Michelet, the emi-nent French historian, wrote to say that his state of health alone prevented him from attending the Congress, and he reminded the members of the League that he had been one of the first to protest against the recent wars. as being brought on in order to favor dynastic ambition. Edgar Quinet, who lived in Switzerland during the Secsembly, wrote to say that his political duties prevented his attendance at Lausanne. He heartly of the objects of the Congress. The next letter was a curious one from Mazzini. The well-known Italian agitator told the members of the League his mind very plainly. He frankly stated that, to his great regret, he could not hope that Europe would become either pacific or Republican without at least one great European war. Such a war, he was convinced, was absolutely necessary, if only to settle the question of the Slavonic races. The map of Europe must be recast. As a European conflict was inevitable, it was better, in his opinion, that it should come at once, and that the present period of transition should terminate. Letters from numerous other members of the League were read, and, in conclusion, one from Louis Blanc, in which the celebrated French Socialist gave us a confes sion of his political and social faith. As it is identical with that of the League itself, I need not repeat it. Louis Blanc's letter was received without applause.

The opening address was read by Herr Gagg, a German. It having been decided by the Committee that the French language should be as far as possible used at the Congress, Herr Gagg did not address us in his native tongue, but in a language which he was pleased to call French. He told us that the late war had been a terrible blow for Democracy in Europe; that it had, by stirring up vain national passions, caused hatred between France and Germany, the two nations which, instead of destroying one another to please the ambition of Kings and Kaisers, ought to march hand-in-hand to the conquest of liberty. In addition to foreign war, France had known all the horrors of civil war. This latter, be was convinced, might have been avoided, and was only caused by the folly of the National Assembly. [Loud Applause.] But the cries of thousands of widows and orphans in Germany would soon deaden the hurrals of soldiers and Generals intoxicated by victory, German Democrate are thoroughly convinced that German blood has been shed to satisfy the ambition of Bismarck and his master. Some German Republicans, alas, had lost their heads and, carried away by the triumph of the nation's arms, had demanded the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Herr Gagg then spoke of the means of extending the action of the League, and enumerated the chief members deceased since the last Congress. Among others he spoke of Gustave Chandey (murdered by the Communists) as a champion in France of ideas of Federa tion." "The Prussian Emperor." said Herr Gagg, "will soon share the fate of Bonaparte." The speaker concluded by saying, "Long live the Federation of the na-tions—the United States of Europe!" After Herr Gagg's address there was an interval for ten minutes, in which the meeting took beer in the garden and enjoyed the views of the Alps and the Lake. During this interval it became evident that there was a fight brewing between the French and the Germans present.

"He is a Prussian all the same, and I will give him a piece of my mind," said an excited Gaul, in my hearing, to a friend who was asserting "that Prussian was not a bad fellow." On the other hand, the unfortunate Herr Gagg was button-holed by a patriotic German, and up-braided with want of due love of the Fatherland. This seemed greatly to affect Herr Gagg, for he declined to I fear the Congress will not close without a set to be-tween the French and Germans present. When the sit-

tings began again, the wife of the previous orator read tings began again, the wife of the previous orator read a speech on the rights of, women. There was nothing remarkable in Frau Gage's speech except that she apoke of John Stuart Mill as it he were still a member of the British Parliament. She maniposed the association established by Mrs. Julia Ward Hope in A weres to enderworts. The area with war, the else apple at some length of the agriculture of Woman's Rights in America and England. Patriotism was an exaggerated sentiment, and did as much harm as good, Frau Gagg thought. After Frau Gagg had read her speech. M. Chas. Lemonnier, a Frenchman, addressed the meeting. He spoke first of the means of extending the action of

the League, and dwelt at considerable length on its aim and object. He also asked for funds, in order once more to start the newspaper of the League called The United liaise of Europe. This publication has been stopped for want of funds. Fourteen hundred dollars will be sufficient for this purpose. M. Lemonnier then spoke of the Internationale. "Ah," he said, "if we were the Internation only as sealous propagators as are the mem-bers of the Internationale, we should soon ob-tain our ends. But," he continued, "aithough I am far from condemning, as a whole, the Internation [Applause], I cannot approve of its principles without reserve. No doubt capital is often hard on labor, but capital is not all in the wrong. Then, too, the Interna tionale fements strikes, and strikes are a sort of war between masters and laborers, which ought to be shollshed. I do not sold the Internationale guilty of the burning of Paris. [Loud applause.] But the Interna-

Monale is guilty of grave economical errors."

After M. Lemonnier, Herr Sonnemann, a representative for Frankfort, in the German Parliament, made a thors speech, in which he deplored the late war and its adverse effect on the Democratic cause in Germany. People were busy talking about religious dogmas which were now out of date. But in spite of all, he hoped that Bismarck would share the fate of Bonaparte. To me, the most interesting speech made was the last, by a Monaieur Fribourg, who avowed him-self the champion of the *Internationals*. He could not allow M. Lemonnier's speech to pass unnoticed as it was full of errors. The Internationals did not foment strikes. It examined the cause of strikes, and when it thought the workmen in the right it gave them aid. It was very far from assisting the workmen on every occasion. For instance, only a few years ago there was a great strike among the tailors. Now journeymen tailors were "des messieurs," aristocrats among workmen, and when asked for aid the committee of the Internationale replied: "Will you in turn aid your poorer brother workmen by subscriptions to help them to obtain higher wages (i. e., to make strikes, though M. Fribourg did not say so)?" The tailors declined, and the Internationale refusing to help them, the masters won. The orator protested against proposed law in France against the Internationale, and he said he hoped that if that law was passed, all mem bers of the League would join the Internationale and would protest against its being prosecuted. M. Fribourg was a good deal applauded, and I suspect we shall hear more of him. No more orators coming forward the Con gress adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock. So far everything has been very orderly, and the notice in the hall, "You are requested not to interrupt the orators," has been superfluous.

BRITISH TOPICS.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF THE QUEEN-MR. GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE FOR IRELAND-PROSPECT OF A SET-TLEMENT OF THE NEWCASTLE STRIKES -PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Sept. 30 .- If Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Odger were in alliance to pull down the throne and Republicanize England, there might be some sense in the comments on the Tory leader's speech at Hughenden. It is talked of as if it really had a mischievous political purpose, whereas, to anybody who reads it with non-partisan eyes, it is simply the speech of a courtier paying homage to his sovereign, of a gentleman regretting the illness of a lady whom he esteems, and of a conservative statesman auxious to explain to the country that the Queen is not merely an ornamental figure-head, but that she has important public duties to perform, and performs them well. But an unlucky word crept into one sentence. Mr. Disraeli happened to say that the Queen was physieally and morally incapable of discharging certain cere monial duties. Nothing more was needed to give a cus to Liberal papers of ultra-loyal complexion, for there are such papers, though the adjectives may seem contradictory. Neglecting the rest of the speech, through which ran a tone of unmistakable sympathy, and devotion, and high panegyric, the single word was seized on, and Mr. Disraeli is told that he has brought a charge against the Queen, both pointed and precise, and is asked to explain what he means by "this startling announce ment." There was a question whether Mr. Disraeli really used the word "morally," which did not appear in a the reports of his speech. But the truth seems to be that he did use it, and that his attention was called to it after his speech was finished, and that he told the reporters to strike it out, as expressing something very dif-ferent from what he meant to say. Nobody in his senses has any doubt about Mr. Disraell's loyalty to the Crown, but just now everything said about the Queen is very carefully scrutinized. It seems probable that Mr. Gladstone has gone to Balmoral to propose some plan by which the Queen may delegate to her son a portion of her royal functions; especially, as I suggested in a former letter, the really important social duties which of late years have been pretty much left undone. Loyal as our British cousins may be, they clearly are tired of seeing foreign sovereigns and princes lodged in hotels during their visits to England, and of gazing on that huge bar racks called Buckingham Palace with its shutters up all

the year round. Speaking at Aberdeen on the same day that Mr. Dis racii spoke at Hughenden, Mr. Gladstone made one point that must not be passed without notice. He has listened to the cry from Ireland for Home Rule, has marked the election of Mr. Butt, as M. P. for Limerick, and replies in firm tones that while he shall be happy to meet Mr. Butt in Parliament, he has not the slightest intention of ever make.

It looks as if the Newcastle employers were beginning to think how they could best haul down their flag. It flies not much more than half-mast high in Sir William Armstrong's reply to Mr. Burnett. Sir William admits though ungraciously, nearly all that he had before de nied in respect to the history of the strike. In a former letter he devoted something like a column and a half energetic writing to proving that the men are in the wrong and the employers in the right, reading Mr. Burnett's very able and conclusive rejoinder, Sir William has discovered that "it is of little use to discuss the proceedings of the contending parties at the commencement of the struggle." Accordingly, leaving Mr. Burnett in possession of the field, he turns his guns upon a new enemy, and undertakes to combat the pre valing public opinion which declared itself on the side of the men. His argument is only an amplification of the statement that the masters will lose money if the men work only nine hours a day instead of ten. Never theless, he is for a compromise if one can be made, and there is really a prospect that the employers and men will come to terms. Mr. Burnett replies at length and with great effect to Sir William Armstrong's last letter. but I have no space to notice anything except the proposal with which it concludes. It is the offer which I said some time ago the men were ready to make. They will not relax their demand for the Nine Hours as a fixed standard for a day's work, but they will consent to a proportionate reduction of wages. Mr. Burnett puts his

case so well he must put it in his own words: Therefore, Sir, we turn to our employers and to the public and say: "There are three hours which divide us. You say you cannot afford to give us them, then we say we will not press you hard, w. w." buy them from you, we will give you for them a certain sum per week each man, which shall be fixed either netween ourselves or by a shiften you. man, which shall be fixed either netween ourselves or by an arbitrator, so that there may be peace between us; and if the matter is settled in tols way, I am sure it will be a lasting peace." Sir William says, in concluding his letter, "that, by thus indicating his views, he runs the risk of having weakness of purpose attributed to himself and collesques." On this point I can only say he need be under no apprelection. Both parties have fought with so much determination that neither need shrink from attempting to bring about an honorable peace. As Englishmen we have fought hard, and as Englishmen, I hope, when the battle is over, we will respect each other for the resolution we have displayed.

Outside efforts have contributed something to the conciliatory mood which seems now to prevail. Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Samuelson, and other gentle-men interested in labor questions, have been at Nowcastle during the week, trying to arrange matters, and either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Mundella is likely enough to be called in as arbitrator to fix the amount to be deducted from the men's wages, in case the employes accept Mr. Burnett's offer. The men have accepted it by ballot, and the masters are to decide to-day whether they would

England, which is as far behind France and Italy in comic and satirical publications as it is in book-shop safés and sunshine, is promised a new publication that is to raise it pearer to the continental level in humor and satire. It is to be profusely illustrated. One of the cartoons will be our old friend the British Lion under a new aspect. On one side of the ponderous beast stands Lord Shaftesbury, wiping a tear from the leonine eye, on the ether is one of the open-mouthed Republicans who dis-turb the streets, tickling the nose of that beast with a straw. One side of Leo's face simpers under Shaftes oury's cambric and the other squirms under the irrita tion of the Republican's straw. The North of England Cooperators, after years of delay

and infinite misgivings, have at last ventured upon set-ting up a newspaper of their own, which they have named The Copperative Frame. The demand for it has exceeded their esignistions, and has led to an enlarge-ment of it in the fourth humber. The Central Wholesale Society of Manchester continues to increase its sales, which last year exceeded a million and a quarter, and they are opening new branches in Northumberland and Durham. In London the limited form of cooperation new practiced at what is called the Civil Service stores

at the Civil Service Store there. Members are admitted by paying half a crown a year; for which subscription they receive no consideration whatever. This source of neome from several thousand members has enabled a very handsome fund to be accumulated, which the shareders of the Society are understood to be desirous of appropriating. They have consulted counsel as to hether they could legally do it. Counsel have informed them that they cannot, as they promised the members of the Society, both in public and private memoranda of the association, that they intended to appropriate all profits nade by the Society to the reduction of the cost of articles. They are informed that they must apply the money that way. They may dissolve the Society and make a new profession, but in the mean time they must act upon the profession they have made. A great Lonion Cooperative Society is projected, at which Mr. Alderman Carter, M. P., is to be one of the Directors, which will charge five shillings a year admission to members, and in the fourth year credit them with a £1 share, bearing interest, and will devise means of saving the savings of the members after the manner of the Northern Cooperative Societies. This form of cooperation is likely to be as popular, and will certainly be as useful in London as it is in the provinces. The Euston Railway authorities have long contemplated establishing a great store for the benefit of railway employes under them, and their vast facilities of transit would enable them to convey.goods from the great central store all over Great Britain, and in saving the profits of their members enable all their servants to accumulate and obtain competence in a moderate term of years. The ignorance in cooperative societies of cooperative literature is a very remarkable feature The Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of which the Hon. Mr. Cowper, M. P., Mr. Morrison, M. P., and Mr. Hughes, M. P., are promoters, and Mr. E. O. Greening. Manager, have adopted the wise and prudent rule o requiring every new member to subscribe to The Agricultural Economist, the organ of the Association, by which means the paper is made to pay, and the members are kept well informed of their principles, duties, and interests. The Northern Cooperative Societies have been repeatedly advised to adopt this rule. If they do they will have one of the most powerful and best-supported trade-papers in the country. The Earl of Derby made a speech last week in favor of agricultural cooperation. His Lordship has been asked to connect himself with the Agricultural Cooperative Association of London beore mentioned; but to this he has not consented. A relative, however, of his is connected with it. The Association supplies the goods sold by the Manchester Wholesale Cooperative Society to their customers, and they have dispatched quantities to one of Lord Derby's estates. Undoubtedly cooperation is receiving distinruished countenunce

also successful in its way. Noble ladies still centinue

to crowd the Haymarket (a place crowded in the even-ings by quite a different sort of ladies) to make purchases

The National Portrait Gallery, in its new quarters at South Kensington, has lately received many additional pictures of interest. Among them is one of Robert Owen, better known as the Philanthropist of New-Lanark. The nation possesses the portraft of another celebrated man, who is part of American as well as English history-Thomas Paine. It was funderstood that Prince Albert was favorable to the reception of his portrait, on account of his great mechanical inventions. The first iron bridge invented in this country, the one the traveler still passes over as he enters Sunderland, was put up from the designs of Paine. Mr. George Scheaf, the experienced keeper of the National portraits, has adopted a new chronological order in the arrangement of the portraits. They now range according to the deaths of the subjects of the portraits. There is no sense in commemorating the centenary of a man's birth; he has done othing when he is born, and nobody knows whether he is going to. But by the time he is dead, people may have some reason for holding him in memory. There is to be a private view of the Gallery to-day. Robert Owen cribed as "Author of A New View of Society," "The Moral World," and other works. There is error here. Owen published no work entitled the "Moral World," The organ of his party was The New Moral World, which was edited by Mr. G. A. Fleming, a gentleman now engaged upon the stuff of The Morning Advertiser, with which he has been connected since the cessation of The New Moral World in 1844. The Owen portrait is small, in black and white chalks, the face tinted a little. Drawn by S. R., 1851. Another new portrait in this gallery is one of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The face can hardly be called pleasing as it appears here, but the dark blue eyes have the dreaminess and depths associated with the apression of the poetess. Another of the new pictures

is a good portrait, in oil colors, of Franklin. Gen. Schenck is back in London from his continental tour, and much better for his long draught of Swiss air, the best in the world for a man whose lungs are choked with the soot of London. The tide of American travel has begun to set strongly homeward. We should be nuch obliged to you if you would let some of our countrymen stay longer. Mr. Frothingham, for instance, who gives London but a few days out of the brief vacation which he takes from his New-York pulpit. In return, there are some whom we should be content to send you for a permanent residence in America—the men who write letters to English papers in defense of Tammany, and especially one genius—I do not know who he is—who has discovered that the real reason of all the Ring rascalities is that the pure and virtuous Democratic party in New-York has been interferred with by corrupt Republicans. If the Democrats had been allowed to run the City Government at their own sweet will, there never would have been any stealing. printed in a London paper as coming from a "thoroughly well informed American." He is so well informed that t seems to me you can hardly spare him to enlighten the British public, but ought to recall him to take charge of the City Government at once.

ROME.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OF THE CITY-CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. ROME, Sept. 20 .- A year ago, after a night's march over frozen ground, passing by Via Aurelia and Casale Pio V., with a column of Bixlo's troops, I entered Villa Pampili outside the gate of San Pancrazio. While the Ferrero division, marching by the Via Tiburtina attacked Porta Maggiore and Porta San Lorenzo and the Angioletti division attacked Porta San Giovanni, the real business of the day of "getting into Rome" was performed by the divisions Coseny and Mayé, who by the Salara and Nomentana (our old Mentana roads) attacked Porta Pia and Salara. Bixio was subjected to the pance of Tantalus-permitted to batter away at Porta Portere and Porta Pancrazio; forbidden to send even a slung-shot against the Leonine City or its bulwarks. Precisely at 4:30 o'clock in the morning we, on our march, heard the first shots fired by the divisions Perrero and Angiolette. and half an honr later the 12 pieces in position between Villa Albani and Villa Palyacappa battered at the Porta Pia and the outside walls. On our side of the city, Bixio planted his pieces under the "Casino of the four winds," and at a distance of 300 yards pelted the gate of Sar Pamerazio. But the gate was too solid for us to do much harm in that direction; the enemy, protected by the ramparts, had far the best of the game, while, to complete our unenviable position, the batteries from the Vatican, from the first moment, vomited incessant grape upon our flank. The commanders of the batteries knew the orders given to Bixio, and used and abused their knowledge Presently a white flag floated from Villa Patrivi-mutely algnifying "It is finished." In a moment the vineyards, roads, by-paths were crowded with officers and soldiers rushing pell-mell into Rome. The Romans were there to meet and welcome us. "Is it true! Can it be possible! Does Rome belong to Italy ! Have the Italians taken actual possession of Rome!" These were the questions put by every one to his neighbor. The fact, the lished fact," restored us to better humor; but Bixlo could not get over the concession made by the Italian Government to the Vatican, and he took his revenge when Gen. Cadorna, the alter ego of Lanza, accorded t the Papal bordes the honor of arms. The column of the Papalini was to defile before Cador-

ns and his staff, passing between two columns of ou troops in echeion between the gate of San Panerasio and the railroad. They came smoking, reeling, shout ing, hissing, crying Vive la Prance-Vive Pio None. Gen. Caderna seemed deaf and blind, but Bixlo called Kanzler to order, and, on his demurring, shouted: "If your men were worthy of honor, they would have fought. Why did they not fight? Cowards!" Kansler remained I expect Bixto was hauld coals by his superiors, for very soon afterward he resigned his command. But the system of concessions which first angered him has been continued, and continues to the present hour. If the Government and municipality could have helped it, this first anniversary of the entry of the Italians into Rome would have been passed over without commemoration, as it is only the day pefore yesterday the Syndic published the meagar programme of the fête; "Distribution of prizes to the best sharp-shooters;" a review in the afternoon: illumi-nation in the evening. But for the unusual prepara-tions made by the Remans themselves for the celebration of their own sp cial liberation, no notice would have

been taken of the day.

That in this indifference the local authorities are supported by the Government is proved by the fact that Langs himself stopped the telegram sent by the Demo-

cratic Association to Caprera, begging Garibaldi be present on the 20th. act, following so closely on the at the post-office, is clearly illegal, as the 20th article of the statute only permits the suspension of a telegram " which menaces the security of the State, or is contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or morals." Can Garibaldi's presence in Rome be classed under any of these heads? Of course, his friends have found other means of communication, and of course the General replied that be could not come; so the Romans are making the most of the "Hero of the Army of the Vosges"—young 'Ricciotti of Chatillon." Great meetings have been held, and much difference of opinion manifested as to the most appropriate method of celebrating the day. The Circulo, Romano has taken the lead, and, after rejecting a variety of propositions of banquets, &c., bas decided on a giant procession to Porta Pia. Up to last night the following clubs and societies had sent in their adhesion: Club Bernini, Legal Club, Technical Club, Electoral Club, Popular Club, Commercial Club, Hunting Club, Permanent Constitutional Club, Maccaroni Society, First Roman Legion; Society of Cooks, of Couchidae, of Marble Workers, &c. Only the Cavour Club has declined, and limits its manifestations to an address affirming "too highest devotion and gratitude to His Malesty as the principal author of the resurrection and unification of

After to-day's experience I shall never again use the

simile of "a wet blanket," seeing that to Jay's detuge has failed in the least degree to damp the enthusiasm of

the Romans. They were enthusiastic last 20th Septem-

cite; but to-day, perhaps excited by a naughty delire to

ber; they were most enthusiastic the day of the pleuis

vex Blacks and Whites at one and the same time, their enthusiasm has surpassed description. From the earliest dawn the houses, from cellar to garret, were silorned with flags, tapestry, carpets, garlands, and flowers; and despite the torrents that descended, at least 15,000 persons of both sexes assembled in the Piazza Navona at \$ in the morning. The clubs, corporations, societies, associations appeared, bearing their respective banners, with devices and inscriptions (all save the Circolo Romane, the organizers of the festival, whose banner must be lost, strayed, or stolen, for it was missing). Planciani, the President of the Assembly, directed the procession admirably; flowers and garlands were rained down from the windows and terraces, especially on the reduct and the first Roman legion ; but, as the head of the procession-bands playing, banners flyingresched the Quirinal, the heavens seemed to open. The floods descended, compelling a brief halt, after which the march continued in perfect order through the long street leading to Porta Pia, which the municipality has rechristened Via Venti Settembre. Upon its arrival at 'the breach," two companies of National Guard were drawn up on either side of the commemorative stone; the band played alternately the Royal March and Garibaldi's Hymn; laurel prowns were hung on the cate, many of them bearing inscriptions, such as "Cornuda, 1848; Rome, 1849." Several orations were delivered. Out youth read a long speech, waich, on the whole, I found edious, but his error was forgiven, seeing that he alone mentioned Mazzini among the founders of Italian Unity. Among the many cries, that of a travesty " Visa the In-fallibility of Italian Cannon" was the most original "Visa Garibaldi" and "Vira il 20 Settembre" were the most irequent. The names of the soldiers and officers who fell as Porta Pia were registered afresh; flowers and garlands were strewn on the tombs of Bosi and Valenziani by their comrades. The ceremony over, the procession marched back to Piazza Barberini, and there separated. Never have I seen the Italian ladies make such a sacrifice of tollettes on the altar of patriotism; silks, bareges, muslins, with all the present fashioned furbelows of fringes and laces, seemed so many drenched rags. Yet neither the occupants of the splendid open carriages nor the pedestrians seemed to care a fig; on the contrary, all their thought was to hasten to the campidôglio to see the prizes distributed to the best shots. The absence of the members of the Circolo Cavour from the procession is the topic of wonder. The President, Bompiaul, assigns no special reason for the absence of members, and merely signifies to the President Circolo Romano that the general of the

assembly had decided unanimously to abstain. This club is composed of the whitest of Moderates, the cream of the Consorteria, but this fact does not suffice to explain why their zeal for conciliation should have led them to refrain from commemorating a national victory which represents the triumph of Cavour's programme. Toward 3 p. m. the rain ceased, and the National Guard and the troops were drawn up along the Via Babberino, the Corso, the Piazza de Spagna, and the Piazza del Popolo. Gen. Ribotty rode slowly along their front; then they defiled before him in the Piazzi del Popolo. The people, disregarding the mud as they had disregarded the rain, assembled in thousands, and were lavish in their cheers and shouts. The Bernaglieri, as usual, came in for Benjamin's share. Throughout the day not a Cardinal or monk has been seen. I am told that at dawn they went off in scores by the early train to Frascati and Veiletri; what sport if they should stumble on young Garibaldi and his party as Genzano! All the heads of the noble families in Rome, who deem the 20th of September a day for fasting and not for feating, have repaired to the Vatican to console the Holy Father and pray for better days. We are now wondering whether the rain means to extinguish our illumination. The Liberals at any rate will make their demonstration of sympathy under the windows of the Embassy of the German Confederation. The flags are

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL-GUN-ERAL IN EGYPT.

A CARD FROM MR. DAVID STRANG

'Italian Unity," and " German Unity."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As was to be expected, recent exposures of Col. Butler have called out various responses; some of these which have reached us by late mails, I propose to notice. In a letter to The American Register of Paris, Col. Butler says "Mr. Strang is no missionary." He wrote this after the receipt of a letter from four missionwrote this after the receipt of a letter from four mission-aries, designating me as "Mr. David Strang of our mission," and again as "an esteemed member of our mission." It was signed by the Rev. G. Lansing, 1. D., the Rev. S. C. Ewing, the Rev. A. Watson, and D.R. Johnston, M. D. Other members of the mission are the Rev. Jas. Barnett, D. D., the Rev. John Hogg, D. D., and the Rev. W. Harvey. Any of these will testify, as do the records of our church and the reports of our coard of Missions, that I am a missionary, regularly appointed by the General Assembly of the United Prospyterian Church, and that, as such, I have for five years had charge of the American Mission press in Egypt. He says, too, that I was an aspirant for the position of Vice-Consul in Egypt. It is false and absurd. One of his easons for refusing this place, which was never sought, was my being notoriously hostile to the Government of one Khedive. This is equally thitrue. With his refusal of a Vice-Consulship, he couples his belonging to the Catholic faith as being probably the cause of my former letters to the press. I know not if this is as pure a fiction out he knows that only a short time previous to the date of my letters he had given people here cause to believe that he counted himself a Protestant, if anything. However, my concern is not with his faith, but his works. Will our Secretary of State have them investigated, or must our great Republic be further dis-

graced in this highway of the world's commerce and

Col. Butler's assistant, Mr. Strologo, has also written, denouncing Mr. Evangelides, who had corrobotated my testimony respecting his transactions. Strologo says that no such a man ever held an office of any kind in Edscountry; but early in June, 1870, Mr. Butler introduc self and others Mr. A. C. Evangelides as Vice-Consul for Alexaudria, and during that month and the next I met him repeatedly in the Vice-Consul's office, until the latter part of August, when he sailed for home. From this may be conjectured the truthfulness of all Strologo's assertions about Mr. Evangelides. Another champion of Mr. Butler's cause, Capt. Morgan, late of the Khédive's army, is reported by the papers to have said, "The real army, is reported by the papers to have said, "The real trouble was that these missionaries wanted a man whom Butier appointed as a Vice-Consul in some town in Upper Egypt removed, in order that one of their two stamp might be appointed; and because Butier would not do so, they began black guarding him." Leaving the reader to note the discrepancies between this and the previous assertions. I will add a few facts. The missignaries did not ask Mr. Butier to remove anybody. He removed all the Consular Agents without asking. They then salved him to responint two men who had for years town their timess. He eventually resuppointed them, at delays and other circumstances indicated clearly that his action was not based on their request. In only one other case did a missionary ask any favor in the muster of appointments. Mr. Watson of Manasors did not had for an agent in his town, not thinking one necessary but wrote asking that if one were appointed it might be Mr. Butier work, in reply, that, for various reasons, it was im cashle to reappoint Mr. Brasheem David. The gentle san soon after came hastily to Alexandria, and the scoot for third day he returned, boasting that he had answer do the reasons successfully. His clerk says his traveling as present dispersed to give the large was a confinery were too. There is a religious that is not my faults that one protestants, and they be a fair and they be a fair and they be a protestants. Finally, it is not my faults that be have more pooled have made the mistake of attaching "Rov." and "Dr." to my name. I lay no claim to citize that some pooled have made the mistake of attaching "Rov." and "Dr." to my name. I lay no claim to citize. "Rov." and "Dr." to my name. I lay no claim to citize." rouble was that these missionaries wanted a man whom